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TO DISCUSS SILVER

The President Will Send Delegates to an International Conference.

IT WOULD BE MIXED COMMISSION

Two, at Least, Would Be Gold Standard Men.

THE ONLY HOPE FOR SILVER

From a semi-official source comes the statement that President Cleveland will not refuse to accept an invitation from a foreign government to send delegates to an international monetary conference. It has been argued in some quarters and at considerable length that the President would be disbarred from sending delegates to any but a free-silver conference by the wording of the clause in the sundry civil bill, providing for delegates to an international conference, which is held to limit the delegates to a conference to one to discuss free silver alone.

Whatever may be the opinion of others in this respect and however well grounded their arguments may be, this construction of the law is not shared by President Cleveland, and after all it is he who must decide the matter. It is thought to be quite probable that a conference will be called by one of the foreign governments to discuss the general relation of gold and silver to the finances of the world, and in that event it is probable that the President will accept the invitation to send delegates to the United States.

A Mixed Commission

The mission of the United States to the conference will be a mixed one, and its members will entertain all sorts of views, from radical free coinage to the opposite extreme of a gold standard and gold basis. It is more than probable that at least two of the delegates whom the President himself is to appoint will be gold standard men.

With a commission so constituted, embodying all grades and shades of belief upon financial matters, it will be possible for the discussion before the conference to be very wide and general, and that respect to be really more effective in the long run than the deliberations of a conference whose line of action should be plainly revealed.

It is said to be the belief of the President, and it is the belief that was shared by Secretary Sherman at the time the matter was under consideration, that the conference will not result in the adoption of radical recommendations toward silver coinage, but that it will result in a recommendation to the enlarged use of silver in the financial systems of the leading nations. It is with this in view that he will accept invitation to send delegates to the conference, and conferences will be instructed to see that the sound money principles of this country are fully set forth.

One Thing to Be Demonstrated

One effect which it is believed the conference would have is this, that the proceedings of the conference and the debates and arguments made before it would demonstrate to skeptical people in this country, who do not believe the claims which have been advanced by the sound-money men, that it will be impossible for the government to attempt to carry out the policy of silver coinage alone, and that the only way in which silver can again figure unobtrusively in our national financial system is by its use as a medium of exchange, which would make our silver dollar as good in foreign countries as in the United States.

England the Balking Horse

From present indications it is considered likely that England would act the balking horse at a bi-metallic conference. Germany and France have both evidenced their willingness to go deeper into a discussion of bimetalism than Great Britain. In fact, England has been the only country which would lead to the fear that England would try to throw all the cold water possible upon the bimetallic enthusiasts.

PRESIDENTIAL POSTMASTERS

The Sioux Falls Office Goes to the Man the Senate Rejected.

The President appointed the following postmasters today:

Robert Kennedy, at Pleasanton, Kan.; Alfred D. Tinsley, at Sioux Falls, S. D.

The Tinsley appointment is the one which has excited a great deal of talk in the Senate and led to a sharp conflict between Senators Pettigrew and Kyle, ending in the victory of the former Senator, who secured the rejection of the nomination by a majority of 17. The appointment of Tinsley was a bitter enemy of his. The appointment of Tinsley was a bitter enemy of his. The appointment of Tinsley was a bitter enemy of his.

SUSPENDED THE EDICT

Catholics Allowed Temporarily in the Case of the Knights of Pythias.

FALL RIVER, Mass., March 19.—H. A. Dubuque, Dr. L. P. De Grandpre and Dr. P. E. Collet of Lafayette Lodge, K. of P. of this city, and Judge Choquette of Providence, who went to Washington last week bearing a petition to Monsignor Satolli that the edict forbidding all Catholics to be members of secret societies be suspended in the case of the Knights of Pythias, have returned home and announced that the papal edict was temporarily granted. The delegates to Monsignor Satolli last Saturday and presented the petition with the statement that there were 250 French-Canadian Catholics in the city, and that the suspension of the edict would be a great relief to them.

Capt. Shepard's Successor

The President has appointed First Lieutenant Chas. F. Shoemaker, commanding the revenue cutter Hudson at New York, a captain in that service, and he has been ordered to duty as chief of the revenue cutter division of the Treasury Department, vice Capt. Shepard, deceased.

MR. BISSELL TALKS

Only Regret He Has at Leaving the Post Office Department.

He Failed to Secure Desired Legislation in Regard to Second-Class Matter—Work Up to Date.

The impression prevails in some quarters that Postmaster General Bissell still remains in office, because he desires to clear up some business that is yet unfinished. This is not the case. "Everything in my mind is settled," said Mr. Bissell, when asked about this. "I could move out at any time if it was desired either by myself or Mr. Wilson. The fact is I have my Washington house leased until the first of May, and the lease on my Buffalo house does not expire until the same date, and I do not care to be idle during the time, while Mr. Wilson is yet unable to assume the duties of the department."

Mr. Bissell's Only Regret

The only regret that Mr. Bissell has in leaving the office is that he has not been able, owing to the failure of Congress to legislate, to carry out all the reforms that he had inaugurated, the greatest being that relating to second-class mail matter. He outlined his wishes on this subject in his annual report. He pointed out a list of time the enormous amount of second-class mail matter the government was carrying that consisted neither of legitimate newspapers nor of publications for which the second-class rate was designed. Mr. Bissell was very much in earnest in his efforts to bring about a reform in this matter. He introduced a bill in Congress with his suggested reform, when the last session convened. "I was told," said he, "that if this was pushed at that time it would be passed. It was not. It is probable that it would have been passed if it had been pushed at that time. It is probable that it would have been passed if it had been pushed at that time. It is probable that it would have been passed if it had been pushed at that time."

Work Up to Date

It is a source of gratification to the retiring Postmaster General that the work of the department is up to date, and everything ready for Mr. Wilson to take hold. Of course, the last two years of an administration are not so hard as the first, especially if the policy of the department is not to be changed in any particular. It is probable that it would have been passed if it had been pushed at that time. It is probable that it would have been passed if it had been pushed at that time. It is probable that it would have been passed if it had been pushed at that time.

AN EXTENSIVE TOUR

Interstate Commerce Commission to Hear Cases in the West.

The Interstate Commerce Commission is preparing for an extensive tour to the west, in order to hear cases that have arisen in that section which demand adjudication. Chairman Morrison says that about a month from now the commission will leave for St. Louis, where it will hear the complaint charging that the Missouri, Kansas and Texas railroad demands excessive rates for freight shipped from the Colorado and Kansas points to the Indian Territory and Oklahoma. There also be heard at St. Louis the case against the Eureka Springs railroad, on complaint of the Missouri state board of railway commissioners, in regard to passenger rates.

From St. Louis the commission will go to Pueblo and Denver, Colo.; Kearney and Omaha, Neb., and probably to St. Joseph and Kansas City, Mo., and Chicago, Ill. The rates from Pueblo and Denver to California are to be inquired into. The Colorado and Kansas cases, which concern manufacture and ship rails, machinery and other articles successfully while Chicago, St. Louis and other places on the Missouri river can ship their goods to California at very much lower rates.

The people of Kearney, Neb., claim that their rates are too high in all directions. It is said that Missouri river rates have been higher last summer than they have been at any time during the last five or six years. The charges are to be inquired into by the commission. The Omaha Commercial Club, representing the Omaha merchants and shippers, has been very active in the matter. Council Bluffs' business men can ship across the river and to points west of Omaha at Omaha rates, while Omaha merchants can ship goods to Council Bluffs at Council Bluffs rates. This is a bit of a puzzle. The rates from Council Bluffs to Chicago are to be inquired into. The Colorado and Kansas cases, which concern manufacture and ship rails, machinery and other articles successfully while Chicago, St. Louis and other places on the Missouri river can ship their goods to California at very much lower rates.

THE BALTIMORE POST OFFICE

The Attorney General Sustains the First Appointments Made.

Attorney General Olney has sent to Postmaster General Bissell an opinion in the Baltimore post office case. The legality of which was questioned by the civil service commission. He holds that the first appointments were legal. The civil service commission over these appointments grew out of a presidential order made on November 20 extending the civil service law over clerks and other places in post offices. Prior to this order the postmaster at Baltimore had removed seven employees and had appointed their successors, but the removed officeholders held over a few days awaiting qualification of their successors, the presidential order issuing meanwhile. The department thereupon refused, on November 1, to approve his appointments, and a new complication arose when the postmaster gave his new men places as watchmen, intending to promote them. Subsequently, the postmaster reconsidered his action and decided to stand on the legality of his first appointments. The Attorney General holds that the notification of November 1 of the removals and appointments was sufficient, and operated before the order of the President placed those officers under the civil service rules took effect. He quotes an opinion of Attorney General Miller upon the subject of railway mail clerks to sustain this view. The fact that the postmaster allowed the incumbents to remain in office after they had been notified of their removal gave them no title to positions which had already been filled by the appointing power.

A CABINET MEETING

Numerous Foreign Complications Discussed at Today's Session.

THE ALLIANCE CASE FAR FROM SETTLED

Spain's Reply Not Satisfactory to the Administration.

OFFICIALS SILENT AND SECRET

For the first time since the adjournment of Congress the President and his entire cabinet assembled at the White House today for a general discussion of the state of public business. There were many important matters to be settled, and the session was protracted much beyond its usual duration. Naturally, our numerous foreign complications, several of which were discussed during the absence of the President, received the principal attention. Secretary Gresham's portfolio was observed to be unusually plathoric, and presumably contained all the latest correspondence in the Spanish-Alliance controversy, the British New Orleans incident and the Walsenburg Italian affair. The negotiations for the settlement of these complications with Great Britain and Italy are progressing satisfactorily, and will undoubtedly be honorably adjusted by diplomatic methods.

The Alliance Case

The Alliance affair, ever far from settlement, and bids fair to run along in diplomatic channels for a long time before it can be considered a "closed incident." The Spanish government has practically declined to accede to Secretary Gresham's peremptory demands for an apology until satisfactory evidence is offered that her conduct was in accordance with the rights. It is understood that Spain's preliminary reply, transmitted through Minister Taylor at Madrid, was, in effect, that if that country was in the wrong in the matter she would speedily and voluntarily make all proper reparation, but it was insisted that the point could not be clearly established until the commanding officer of the offending warship had made an official report of the occurrence. Minister Taylor was authorized to inform the Spanish government that the United States would not accept such a condition, and that the matter would be handled through the diplomatic channels. The Spanish government has practically declined to accede to Secretary Gresham's peremptory demands for an apology until satisfactory evidence is offered that her conduct was in accordance with the rights. It is understood that Spain's preliminary reply, transmitted through Minister Taylor at Madrid, was, in effect, that if that country was in the wrong in the matter she would speedily and voluntarily make all proper reparation, but it was insisted that the point could not be clearly established until the commanding officer of the offending warship had made an official report of the occurrence.

Spain's Reply Not Satisfactory

The reply of Spain is not entirely satisfactory to the administration. This theory is advanced as one of the reasons why it is not made public. The secrecy on this point is in strong contrast with the wide publicity given to Secretary Gresham's ultimatum. That message was given to the press in this city the day after it was communicated to the Spanish foreign minister by Mr. Taylor. It is now developed that the message was made public in Madrid, and not in Madrid, as was at first supposed.

Refuse to Discuss the Subject

It seems to have been borne in upon the officials from the Secretary down that in the present excited state of public feeling in this country better progress can be made toward a peaceable settlement of the incident by keeping the various notes secret than by giving publicity to them. The Secretary has been very careful to keep the matter quiet. The only response to definite inquiries that can be obtained is a positive refusal to discuss the matter in any way. The Secretary has been very careful to keep the matter quiet. The only response to definite inquiries that can be obtained is a positive refusal to discuss the matter in any way. The Secretary has been very careful to keep the matter quiet. The only response to definite inquiries that can be obtained is a positive refusal to discuss the matter in any way.

Not Over Intelligent Officers

It appears, in the light of events of this kind in the past, that the commanding officers of the smaller craft are not always of a high degree of intelligence or rank, for in cases where they have detained American ships they have found it necessary to hold the ship for several days in order to wait for the arrival of a larger vessel. The incident in the case of the Spanish ship, the Albatross, which was detained in the harbor of San Francisco, was a case in point. The commanding officer of the Albatross, a Spanish ship, was not over intelligent. He detained the ship for several days in order to wait for the arrival of a larger vessel. The incident in the case of the Spanish ship, the Albatross, which was detained in the harbor of San Francisco, was a case in point. The commanding officer of the Albatross, a Spanish ship, was not over intelligent. He detained the ship for several days in order to wait for the arrival of a larger vessel.

A Grave Difference of Opinion

The report of the captain general of Havana made public today shows that there is a grave difference of opinion between the Spanish naval officers and Capt. Crossman as to the locality where the firing occurred, the former maintaining that it occurred within a mile and a half of shore, and the latter that it was outside the three-mile limit. It is said at the State Department that no official information has been received from Havana on this subject. The incident in the case of the Spanish ship, the Albatross, which was detained in the harbor of San Francisco, was a case in point. The commanding officer of the Albatross, a Spanish ship, was not over intelligent. He detained the ship for several days in order to wait for the arrival of a larger vessel.

LI HUNG CHANG IN JAPAN

The Chinese Viceroy Arrives at Shimoda. SHIMODA, Japan, March 19.—Viceroy Li Hung Chang and his suite arrived here this morning in order to negotiate for peace between China and Japan. The envoys from the Japanese foreign office immediately visited the steamer conveying the Chinese viceroy, and later, Li Hung Chang, accompanied by Mr. John W. Foster, the American adviser of the Chinese, visited the Japanese minister of foreign affairs, Mr. Mutsu Munemitsu. The two steamers which brought the viceroy and his suite to Japan are anchored off Moji, opposite this place, at the entrance of Japan's inland sea.

TO ASK AN EXPLANATION

Great Britain's Conduct in Regard to Venezuela.

Instructions to Be Sent to Mr. Bayard—Signs of Approaching Trouble.

It is probable that Ambassador Bayard will be instructed by cable to call to the attention of the British government the British ultimatum addressed to Nicaragua, and to ask for some expression in the nature of an explanation of the British purposes. The subject must be handled with great delicacy and prudence, and, taken in connection with the attempt Mr. Bayard is making, in accordance with the formal direction of Congress, to secure submission to arbitration of the boundary dispute between Great Britain and Venezuela, will test his diplomatic abilities to the utmost to maintain cordial relations with the government to which he is accredited, while persisting in forcing upon its attention these disagreeable subjects. It is apprehended here, in view of the statements made in parliament and by Sir Edward Grey, the parliamentary secretary for foreign affairs, that Mr. Bayard has already met with a check in his attempt to push the arbitration matter. This would be very unfortunate just at this time, for it would oblige the President to consider and decide what further steps are necessary to give effect to the intention of Congress and protect the republic of Venezuela from encroachments upon her territory.

Ominous Signs

It is felt in diplomatic circles here that the signs and omens of approaching trouble in the south, with British warships bound for Nicaragua to collect indemnity under duress, with a French vessel bound for La Guayra, Venezuela, to take the expelled French minister aboard, leaving a wide breach of diplomatic relations, and with other nations threatening to follow Great Britain's example in coercing the small Central and South American republics into the payment of indemnities.

No Information Here

The British embassy has received no information as yet as to the ultimatum of Great Britain to Nicaragua for the payment of \$50,000 within seven weeks in redress for the expulsion of Mr. Hatz, its consular agent, from Bluefields, and of the ultimatum of Great Britain to back up the ultimatum. Under these circumstances it is thought in official circles that the subject may be handled through the diplomatic channels. The British embassy has received no information as yet as to the ultimatum of Great Britain to Nicaragua for the payment of \$50,000 within seven weeks in redress for the expulsion of Mr. Hatz, its consular agent, from Bluefields, and of the ultimatum of Great Britain to back up the ultimatum.

APPLICATION DENIED

Ex-Policeman Burns Will Have to Serve Out His Sentence.

The President has denied the application for pardon in the case of Joseph A. Burns, convicted in the District of Columbia of assault with intent to kill and sentenced February 5, 1902, to eight years' imprisonment at Albany. Burns was a police officer, and the offense of which he was convicted was committed while on duty in a state of intoxication. He shot a man named James Miller in the neck near the corner of 13th and M streets, without provocation, and the man still suffers from the wound.

The President Indorsed the Application

for pardon as follows: The circumstances surrounding the commission of this convict's offense were of such an aggravating character, and were so directly in violation of the proper authority of the law, that the duty of maintaining the peace and good order of the community, that I cannot justify myself in interfering with the punishment to which the convict was justly sentenced."

Clemency was also refused in the case of

James G. Burns, convicted in Virginia of conspiracy to intimidate a United States witness.

Pardons were granted in the case of

William H. Miller, convicted in Arkansas of counterfeiting, and the case of Blue Duck, convicted in Arkansas of murder and sentenced to life imprisonment. Blue Duck is an Indian and is dying of consumption.

A LETTER CARRIER ARRESTED

Charged With Stealing Letters From the Mail.

Charles D. Bond, letter carrier, living at No. 613 Maryland avenue southwest, was taken into custody this afternoon by Post Office inspectors Smith, Maxwell and Troy on charges of stealing letters. Bond is one of the oldest carriers in the Washington office, having been appointed in 1871, and during his twenty-four years of service has borne an excellent reputation. He was esteemed as diligent and honest. Some time back losses were reported, which directed suspicion toward Bond. Chief Inspector Arrington of the Washington division directed the inspectors to look up the case of Blue Duck, convicted in Arkansas of murder and sentenced to life imprisonment. Blue Duck is an Indian and is dying of consumption.

PAINTING FOR THE LIBRARY

Famous Artists Commissioned to Decorate the Walls.

During the coming summer work will be commenced upon the interior decoration of the new Congressional Library building. Those in charge of the building have commissioned a number of artists to submit designs for mural paintings. Blashfield of New York has been commissioned to paint a picture in the crown of the dome and the ceiling of the library. The artist will do the work on the walls in the main entrance hall. Carl Gutherie will make several pictures in the ceiling of one of the reading rooms. Other artists who have received commissions are Edwin Simmons, George W. Hayward, William L. Dodge and Kenyon Cox. The artists will be left to their devices in the preparation of the general designs, but will be expected, of course, to prepare work of a character suitable for the building. It is expected that allegorical and historical groupings will furnish the subjects for the paintings.

Custom House Changes

A few changes have been made in the Washington city custom house to take effect the 10th inst. John D. C. Koogle has been promoted deputy collector and inspector of the port of Washington. Mr. Koogle, resigned, and Charles E. P. Priebe has been appointed deputy collector and inspector at \$3.50 a day, vice Mr. Koogle, promoted. These changes were made by Secretary Carlisle on the recommendation of Collector Mangan.

HUNDREDS PERISHED

The Reina Regente Found to Have Sunk.

TOPS OF HER MASTS DISCOVERED All on Board, 420, Believed to Be Lost.

EFFORTS TO RESCUE HER CADIZ, Spain, March 19.—The Spanish cruiser Alfonso XII has returned here after a search for the missing cruiser Reina Regente, and reports having found the latter vessel sunk near Bajo Aceltanos, not far from the Straits of Gibraltar. Only twenty inches of the Reina Regente's masts were above water.

Her Last Cruise

The Reina Regente was reported missing on March 13. She had just conveyed from Cadiz to Tangier the returning Moorish mission to Spain. The cruiser left Tangier on March 10 for Cadiz, and her whereabouts have not been definitely ascertained until today. Pieces of one of her boats and semaphores were reported to have been picked up along the shore near Ceuta and Tarifa. She carried a crew of 420 officers and men, and all hands are believed to have perished.

So soon as the reports of the disaster became current a number of Spanish and British warships put to sea in search of her. A French steamship, on March 14, arrived at Gibraltar and reported having seen the Reina Regente, ashore in a cove near the Straits of Gibraltar. The commander of the French craft added that the ship was seen in the warship on account of heavy weather.

When Last Seen

On March 15 the steamer Mayfair arrived at Barcelona and reported sighting a vessel believed to be the Spanish cruiser Reina Regente, on the morning of March 10, between Tarifa and Cape Espartel. The warship had lost her funnels and bridge, and was laboring heavily in the high seas and fierce gale was prevailing. Although she was apparently unmanageable, the Mayfair did not ask for assistance, and therefore the Mayfair did not stop her. But the opinion of the Mayfair added that he had survived the storm in the condition in which she appeared to be at the time he saw her.

Later the Spanish cruisers Isla de Luzon and Alfonso XII returned to Cadiz after having searched the Spanish and African coast, but without any news of the missing warship.

The Vessel Unaccounted For

Deputy Diaz Moreu, who was formerly an officer in the Spanish navy, in the chamber of deputies during the evening of March 14 read the statement of a former commander of the Reina Regente, in which the statement described the cruiser as a vessel unable to weather a heavy storm, owing to the increased weight of her armament, and that she was lost.

In the senate Admiral Beranger, formerly minister of marine, said that the Reina Regente was one of the best ships in her class. She was well appointed in every way, and was a fine vessel. He believed she must have collided with another vessel or have gone ashore.

Subsequently, in an interview in regard to the statement made by Deputy Diaz Moreu, Admiral Beranger said that the overweight of the cruiser's deck guns was testified years ago, by his orders, when he was minister of marine.

The uncertainty as to the fate of the vessel caused great public excitement in Madrid. The government was accused of keeping back news of the ship and of having ordered the detention by the censors of all telegrams giving information about the vessel.

But, when a number of flags, a compass box and other wreckage known to have belonged to the Reina Regente were washed ashore at Tarifa, she was given up for lost. In Cadiz and Carthagena, where most of the 420 officers and men of the lost cruiser were believed to have perished, there was great anxiety and excitement from the moment she was reported missing.

The Columbian Naval Parade

The Reina Regente, about two years ago, went to New York as one of the Spanish squadron which escorted across the Atlantic the Columbus caravels. The Infanta Isabel, the Spanish flagship, was the American schooner off the coast of Cuba, and the Nueva Espana were the other ships of the Spanish squadron. The latter arrived at Fort Monroe on April 21, 1893, the Reina Regente having arrived at San Juan, P. R., on the same day. The Infanta Isabel and the Nina were towed by the Nueva Espana. All three of these Spanish warships took a conspicuous part in the great Columbian naval parade in New York harbor on April 27 of the same year.

The Wrecked Vessel

The Reina Regente was launched in 1887, and was one of three second-class cruisers of the same build, her sister ships being the Alfonso XIII and Lepanto, all of 4,800 tons, 12,000 horsepower and expected to steam 20 knots. The wrecked cruiser was 320 feet long, had 50 feet 6 inches beam and a draught of 20 feet 4 inches. She was propelled by twin screws. Her protected deck was 4-3/4 inches thick on the slopes, her conning tower had 5 inches of armor and her gun shields were 3 inches thick.

MINISTER MURUGA'S DISPATCHES

Spain Informed That Excitement Here is Subsiding.

MADRID, March 19.—The Epoca announces that the Spanish minister to the United States, Senor Muruga, has called to Senor Gorosard, the minister of foreign affairs, saying that the excitement in the American press, owing to the firing upon the steamer Alliance, is abating. Senor Muruga, according to the Epoca, added that the resentment shown by the American newspapers was never shared by President Cleveland.

EMIGRANTS FOR LIBERIA

Nearly Two Hundred Sailed From Savannah.

SAVANNAH, Ga., March 19.—At 1:30 this afternoon the Horsa sailed for Liberia with 197 negro emigrants. Those on board sang a farewell song, of which the refrain was taken up by thousands of negroes on the wharves. Great crowds followed the steamship to the end of the wharves, nearly two miles away. The emigrants continued to sing until the city had been lost to view.

MR. DUBOIS MAY DECLINE

The Claims of Southern Idaho on the Senator's Seat.

To Save His Party From Defeat in the State Dubois May Refuse to Run.

The election of Senator Shoup of Idaho to succeed himself may result in the declination of Fred Dubois to be a candidate for re-election. Dubois is a great party man. He is for the republican party first in everything, but whether he will carry his love of party to the extent of refusing to be a candidate, because he may fear that it will endanger the success of the party in Idaho, is yet to be determined.

Dubois and Shoup have always been very great friends up to the time of the late senatorial campaign, when they split. Dubois supporting Sweet instead of his old-time political friend. If Dubois is not a candidate it will be purely upon the sectional grounds which a few Idaho Republicans would like to see.

North Idaho's Claims. At the conclusion of Shoup's term North Idaho put in a claim, and Willis Sweet, who had been the representative in Congress for four years, gave up his fight for the lower house, and tried for the Senate. All eyes were turned to the contest. Meanwhile a Southern Idaho man has secured the seat in the lower house, and Idaho will have all her representation for the next two years from the southern part of the state.

If Dubois should be a candidate for his own re-election, it would probably mean that north Idaho would be shut out for several more years from the coveted senatorship. This may cause trouble, and the situation would be very awkward. In that section, which might give it to the fusionists. Dubois has considered all these questions, and it is possible that rather than to see the loss of the state and his own defeat he will come down gracefully, and that north Idaho is entitled to the senatorship, and that the fusionists will be the republicans of that section may unite upon. This would be a very popular thing for Dubois to do, popular in north Idaho, but it would be a sacrifice, and he would have to make a sacrifice, and insist upon his being a candidate.

He Opposed by Shoup

It is probable that on account of his opposition to Shoup this old political ally could not be depended upon to support him, and if he is a candidate he will find a red hot fight against him all along the line. These considerations may induce him to do the graceful in a declination. But the silver mar of his state, as well as silver outside, may induce him to accept the offer of the hard fight he has always made for the white metal, he should be a candidate, and he should be a candidate, and he should be a candidate.

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BARRING OUT TEXAS CATTLE

Proclamation by the Governor of the South Dakota.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., March 19.—A special to the Tribune from Sioux Falls, S. D., says: An important proclamation will be issued today by Gov. Sheldon. Owing to the existence of pleuro-pneumonia and other contagious diseases among the Texas cattle, the governor has forbidden the importation of all Texas cattle into South Dakota for a year. The ranchmen are very angry at this. The proclamation is a great loss to the cattle business in South Dakota. The ranchmen are very angry at this. The proclamation is a great loss to the cattle business in South Dakota.

No Pleuro-Pneumonia in Texas

At the Agricultural Department it is thought there has been a misunderstanding of the nature of the governor's proclamation. It is not a prohibition of the importation of Texas cattle into South Dakota, but a prohibition of the importation of Texas cattle into South Dakota. The ranchmen are very angry at this. The proclamation is a great loss to the cattle business in South Dakota.

ALISA AGAIN WON

Britannia Did Not Start in Today's Race Off Monaco.

MONTE CARLO, March 19.—In the latest of breezes this morning Alisa, Valkyrie I, Corsair and Arenella started in the race, cruising trim, from Monaco to Nice. The prizes, two silver and crystal decanters and a medal offered by the Union des Yachts Français, were won by Alisa. There was much disappointment when it was found that Britannia would not start, the explanation being that the Prince of Wales wanted his yacht at Cannes for a luncheon party.

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WASHINGTON AT COLUMBIA

Special Dispatch to The Evening Star.

COLUMBIA, S. C., March 19.—Manager Schmeiz and the Washington team, sixteen men, arrived here in good condition from Charleston at 11:30 this morning and will play a combination team of Boston and local men this afternoon.

THE CUBAN REVOLT

It is Increasing in Importance and in Resources.

ENCOURAGED BY HAWAIIAN SUCCESS

Spain Cares for the Island Only for Revenue.

HOPE FOR A REPUBLIC